

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.

Business is still very quiet in the Share Market. Banks have changed hands at 20 per cent. premium for August 31st, and 210 for the end of October. Nothing else came under our notice.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue

—162 per cent. premium.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue

—162 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,600 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,600 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1,600 per share, sellers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$225 per share, ex. div., sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$347 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$380 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—64 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—64 per cent. share, premium, ex. div., buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$175 per share, buyers.

Indo-Chinese Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. dis., sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$204 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.

Luxon-Sugar-Refining Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$161 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1½ per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank T. T. 3/71

Bank Bills, on demand 3/71

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/71

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/81

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/81 @ 3/81

ON PARIS.—Bank T. T. 4/56

Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/66

ON BOMBAY.—Bank T. T. 2/22

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank T. T. 2/22

On Demand 2/23

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight 7/21

Private, 30 days' sight 7/31

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$530

(Allowance, Taels 24.)

OLD MALWA per picul, \$570

(Allowance, Taels 12.)

NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$592

NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$595

NEW PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$590

NEW PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$597

OLD PATNA (without choice) per chest \$600

OLD PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$605

BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$552

BENARES (bottom) per chest, \$555

NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul 555

OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul 430

OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul 350

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM NIKKHO, FALCONER & CO'S REGISTER).

Yesterday.

Barometer—P.M. 30.02

Barometer—P.M. 30.02

Thermometer—P.M. 89

Thermometer—P.M. 89

Thermometer—P.M. 89

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 81

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 81

To-day.

Barometer—9 A.M. 30.03

Barometer—P.M. 30.03

Thermometer—P.M. 89

Thermometer—P.M. 89

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 81

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 81

Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 83

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

FOOKSANG, British steamer, 950, Hongkong, 17th

August.—Shanghai 14th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ESPORE, British gunboat, Commander E. H. Gamble, 17th August.—Amoy 15th August.

ALBAY, British steamer, 366, F. D. Goddard, 17th August.—Taiwanfoo 14th August, Amoy 15th, and Swatow 16th, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

KIRENVELS, German steamer, 1,580, A. Fischer, 17th August.—Amoy 16th August, Tea and General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

AMOY, British steamer, 814, C. Herrmann, 17th August.—Shanghai 14th August, General—Siemens & Co.—Cosmopolitan Dock.

CHURRUCA, Spanish steamer, 403, G. de Hormaechea, 23rd July.—Manila 20th July, General and Treasure (\$113,000).—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

CHU-YUN, Chinese steamer, 1,193, F. Wallace, 16th August.—Singapore 11th August, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

DE BAY, British steamer, 1,083, Joseph Lee, 11th August.—Batavia 28th July, and Saigon 7th August, Rice and General—Adamson, Bell & Co.—Cosmopolitan Dock.

EMU, Spanish steamer, 410, Remerante, 30th June.—Manila 27th June, General—Remerante & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

GLENLEARN, British steamer, 1,050, W. E. Duke, 18th August.—Foochow 16th August, Tea and General—Matheson & Co.

FU-YEW, Chinese steamer, 920, Croad, 18th August.—Canton 17th August, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

VORWAERTS, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 1,610, Egger, 18th August.—Trieste 1st July, and Singapore 12th August, General—Melchers & Co.

DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 614, Jose M. Marquez, 18th August.—Amoy 17th August, General—Brandao & Co.

GODAVERY, French steamer, 884, du Temple, 18th August.—Yokohama 12th August, Mails and General—Messageries Maritimes.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE

Yeh-sin, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

Ehrenfels, German steamer, for Singapore.

Fei-yew, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

Mei-foo, Chinese steamer, for Canton.

Namoa, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

T. C. Hook, British steamer, for Nagasaki.

Yankee, British steamer, for Shanghai.

De Bay, British steamer, for Saigon.

Tannadice, British steamer, for Foochow.

Glenearn, British steamer, for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

August 17, Emerald, British str., for Manila.

August 18, Electro, German str., for Saigon.

August 18, Cyclops, British steamer, for London.

August 18, Fooksang, British str., for Canton.

August 18, Inca, German bark, for Cebu.

August 18, Cockchafer, British gunboat, for Amoy.

August 18, Amy, British str., for Canton.

August 18, C. T. Hook, British str., for Nagasaki.

August 18, Yeh-sin, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

August 18, Yangtze, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Fooksang, str., from Shanghai, 51 Chinese.

Per Glenearn, str., from Foochow.—Mr. E. D. de Segonzac.

Per Al bay, str., from Taiwanfoo, &c.—10 Chinese.

Per Amoy, str., from Shanghai.—1 European on deck, and 4 Chinese.

Per Tannadice, str., from Amoy.—Mr. Jürgen-

sen, and 19 Chinese, for Singapore.

Per Don Juan, str., from Amoy.—59 Chinese.

Per Vorwaerts, str., from Trieste, &c.—200 Chinese.

Per Godaverry, str., from Yokohama.—2 Japanese.

REPORTS.

The Austro-Hungarian steamship *Vorwaerts* reports left Trieste on the 1st ultimo, and Singapore on the 10th instant. Had fine weather.

The German steamship *Ehrenfels* reports left Amoy on 16th instant. Had moderate N.E. winds to Lammocks; thence had moderate Westerly winds to port.

The British steamship *Glenearn* reports left Pagoda Anchorage at 6 a.m. on the 16th instant. Had light N.N.E. increasing to fresh wind with swell to Chapel Island; thence had decreasing wind to light airs to Breaker Point; thence to port had light to moderate S.W. wind and fine weather.

The British steamship *Amoy* reports left Shanghai on the 14th instant at 6 a.m. Arrived at Hongkong at midnight on the 17th. The first part of the passage had light Southerly wind. From Tung-ying to Breaker Point had fresh N.E. winds; thence to port had light S.W. breeze and fine clear weather all the way.

The British steamship *Abay* reports left Taiwanfoo on the 14th instant, Amoy on the 15th, and Swatow on the 16th. From Taiwanfoo to Amoy had moderate N.W.N. winds and fine weather. From Amoy to Swatow had moderate variable winds and fine weather; from Swatow to port had light to moderate winds and fine weather throughout. In Amoy the steamships *Camorta*, *Too-nan*, and Chinese revenue cruiser *Ling-feng*, and the steamer *Douglas* left the same day. In Swatow the steamships *Sewoo* and *Swatow*, and the steamship *Chinglung* left the same day.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Straits and London.—Per *Glenearn*, to-day, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Canton.—Per *Al bay*, to-day, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Don Juan*, to-day, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Foochow.—Per *Tannadice*, to-day, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Namoa*, to-day, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Canton.—Per *Al bay*, to-morrow, the 19th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Lennox*, on Monday, the 20th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Forge Juan*, on Monday, the 20th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Canton.—Per *De Bay*, to-morrow, the 19th instant, at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1883.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ATTACK ON THE BUBBLING WELL COTTAGE.

A half yearly meeting of shareholders in the China Sugar Refining Company Limited was held in the office of the General Agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., yesterday afternoon. There were present:—The Hon. F. B. Johnson, (Chairman), Messrs. W. Reiners, F. D. Sassoon, E. R. Bellows, (consulting committee), J. J. Bell, Irving, J. Thurnbur, Douglas Jones, W. Legge, J. A. Mosley, A. E. Vaucher, W. M. Morgan, E. George, G. C. Cox, H. Dickie, and H. C. Maclean, (secretary).

The notice calling the meeting having been read by the secretary the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, this meeting is the outcome of the resolution that was passed at the extraordinary meeting of the shareholders held on the 25th March last, which provided for an increase of the capital of the Company, and for the accounts to be closed to the 30th June. I have great pleasure in laying on the table the report of the General Agents and Consulting Committee, and also a statement of accounts for the half year which ended on the 30th June. The statement shows a satisfactory result, which is due mainly to honest work on the part of the manager, Mr. Dickie, and the staff at East Point, especially in connection with the extensions and alterations there; and also, I have great pleasure in adding, to the recent management on the part of our agent, Mr. Craig, and of those who are in charge of the branch refinery at Swatow. Gentlemen, the accounts pretty well speak for themselves, and I do not know that I can with advantage add anything to what we have stated in the report. Before I move the adoption of the report and passing of the accounts, I invite any shareholder present to put any questions which he may think called for.

Mr. Legge.—Mr. Chairman, in the course of my walks around town since this report was issued, I have heard a good many enquiries about an item which appears among the assets, that of refined sugar (all sold) total of \$215,451. People seem to be anxious to know, not whether this is a good asset or not, but why there should be such a very large amount as nearly a quarter million dollars' worth undelivered of supposed to be refined sugar. I hope that it will be easily explained; I am simply giving you the benefit of what I hear as I go round town.

The Chairman said:—In reply to the question put to me I beg to point out that the quantity of refined sugar undelivered is not at all unusual. If reference is made to the last report it will be seen that the quantity undelivered was \$212,000 worth, and that is really only about fifteen days working of the refinery, which now turns out over 2,000 piculs a day. It is absolutely necessary to have such a stock.

Mr. Legge.—But this is all sold.

The Chairman.—The fact that it is sold, is, I hope, not objectionable.

Mr. Legge.—No, but why should it be lying there?

The Chairman.—Don't you think it very desirable that we should make sales if we can at a good profit? The quantity stated is not at all larger than usual, but it is having to have such a large stock that leads to the extensive borrowings of the Company, and it is absolutely necessary. The deliveries were going on up to a fortnight ago very satisfactorily, and they have recommended. I have no reason to suppose that there is any undue stock in the refinery. I may add that if you look at the accounts you will see that this is the busiest season of the year. We are now turning out nearly 2,500 piculs a day, and we have a very little larger stock than we had at the slackest season, on the 31st December.

Mr. Legge said he was perfectly satisfied with the explanation.

No other questions being asked, the chairman moved the adoption of the report and passing of the accounts, which was seconded by Mr. Thurnbur and carried unanimously.

The chairman stated that there was no other business to be brought before the meeting, and that the dividend warrants would be issued to-day.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Legge, brought the meeting to a close.

BRAZILIAN RAILROADS.

In the immense empire of Brazil there are only 2,400 miles of railroad in operation, though 1,400 miles more are in course of construction. Eight hundred miles of the completed railway belong to the Government and the rest to private corporations. On the capital of \$34,000,000 employed by the private companies owning these roads the Government has guaranteed an annual income of 7 per cent. This guarantee is not a loan, but an absolute gift; and so far the Government continues to pay the interest on the above mentioned capital. As soon as the companies begin to make sufficient earnings, the Government will cease the payment of the interest. Fully one-third of the railroads are through hilly country. The greater portion of them are through a country that has long been settled, though a considerable part is yet but sparsely settled. Most of the roads with which the roads have been made were imported from England, while a part of the rolling stock was brought from the United States. The roads are surveyed and built by Brazilian engineers almost wholly. They sometimes suffer considerable damage and obstruction from floods. Some parts may be of interest in respect to the traffic of the principal railroad of Brazil, which is named in honor of the Present Emperor, Dom Pedro II. This line runs from Rio de Janeiro to the more important towns tributary to the city, and principally through coffee, cane, cattle and swine-raising country. The main line, with extensions, now in operation comprises 500 miles. That part of it from Rio to São Paulo runs through the fertile valley of the Paranaiba, and generally in view of beautiful mountain scenery. It is a favorite route for tourists. The expenses of this road for the year 1881 were \$2,400,000, and the gross receipts were \$5,600,000, leaving a net income of \$3,200,000, which was a very large profit on the capital invested. For the first six months of 1882, the expenses of this road were \$1,108,750, and the gross receipts were \$2,091,500, leaving a net income of \$882,750. The cost of constructing the road was \$39,264,250. The total number of passengers transported on this road during the ten years ending December 31st, 1881, was 2,777,487, and the casualties were fourteen deaths and twenty-four wounded. The number of passenger cars of all classes owned by the road is 176 baggage cars, 37 freight cars for animals, 113, and for freight generally, 135. During the year ending December 31st, 1881, this road brought into the City of Rio de Janeiro 301,516,652 pounds of coffee, which paid freight amounting to \$4,017,350, which was an average rate of one cent and one mill per pound, equivalent to \$1.45 per bag. The exorbitant rate of this tariff will be apparent when it is remembered that the freight paid on a bag of coffee per steamship from Rio to New York, a distance of 4,000 miles, is 40 cents, and on a sailing vessel 30 cents. Indeed parties in Rio have recently refused to receive coffee of the lower grades arriving from plantations, on account of the high railroad freight charges with which it was burdened. *Alta Coluna.*

ATTACK ON THE BUBBLING WELL COTTAGE.

A CHINESE MOB KEPT AT BAY BY FIRE-ARMS.

Shortly before eleven o'clock this forenoon (August 13th) the Bubbling Well Cottage was surrounded by a crowd of Chinese, the number being estimated at from 150 to 200. They came from both the back and front roads, and most of them were armed with bamboo sticks. About fifty crowded into the bar, and begged to help themselves to its contents, but courageous conduct on the part of Mrs. Shepherd, the wife of the proprietor, was sufficient to drive them away. She prevailed upon the cook, boy and two gardeners, to show resistance, and marched them into the bar in a defiant manner; the servants requested the Russians to leave but they not only made no signs of doing so, but on the contrary yelled and shouted in a dialect that was little understood. Mrs. Shepherd was armed with a large Colt's revolver, which had been obtained from the murders and plunder at the Loh-ko-wei Hotel on the French Siccawei Road, and with great bravery and presence of mind she used it very effectually, without causing a drop of blood to be shed. Her position was a most unenviable one, and most women would have run about the house shrieking with alarm, but she stood firm, and as the men did not leave when requested, she fired two or three shots over their heads, which frightened them and they left the house. While this was going on in the bar, Mr. Shepherd was stationed at the side entrance with a carbine. Being unable to speak Chinese he could not remonstrate with the crowd facing him, but as they approached he fired over their heads, and after firing four or five shots they were joined by those who had been in the bar, and they decided to leave. The smell of powder was too much for them. A few articles were stolen from the bar, and all the food in the cook-houses at the back, that belonging to the servants as well as to the proprietor of the Hotel being all cleared out; and it would seem that to obtain food was the sole object of the marauders, who were strangers in the locality. The doors and windows of the house were barricaded as soon as possible, and Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd took up positions on the verandah to defend their house and home as well as they could against another attack, but happily the affair passed off without any further sensational events occurring. As soon as Mr. Shepherd deemed it safe to leave the place, he drove into the Settlement and reported the occurrence to the Police, and Superintendent Penfold with two or three policemen drove out to the Bubbling Well and investigated the circumstances of the outrage.

The French people, disliking Marie Antoinette, believed the story of the La Motte—that she had commissioned them to induce the cardinal to buy the necklace. Judgment was given against Mme. La Motte, but the revolution restored her to liberty. She fled to England, where she died in great poverty. One day, being pursued by a creditor, she crawled on to the sill of a window to escape him, fell and was mortally injured. The French people, disliking Marie Antoinette, believed the story of the La Motte—that she had commissioned them to induce the cardinal to buy the necklace. Judgment was given against Mme. La Motte, but the revolution restored her to liberty. She fled to England, where she died in great poverty. One day, being pursued by a creditor, she crawled on to the sill of a window to escape him, fell and was mortally injured.

THE NEXT GREAT ADVENTURESS. Though less well known, was Amelia Radcliffe, the so-called Countess of Derwentwater. She claimed to be the descendant and heiress of James Radcliffe, the last earl of Derwentwater, who suffered death on Tower Hill for his devotion to the cause of "The Pretender." He was called the martyr-earl, and his name even yet remains green and venerated among the descendants of those among whom he lived.... He was immensely wealthy, and his estates were forfeited to the crown. A small portion was, however, allowed to his son, who retired to the continent. And here the mystery and confusion begins. One of his grandsons, it is claimed, married a descendant of John Sobieski of Poland, and Amelia was their daughter.

In 1868 she made her appearance in England and took possession of the home of her ancestors, Dilston castle.

There was not a room that had a stick of furniture in it, and the entire castle was without a roof. Nevertheless the countess took up her quarters only to be ejected by the officers of the crown. She then camped on the roadside, the people bringing her most bountiful supplies. She endeavored to collect the Derwentwater rents, and almost a riot took place, the entire population believing in her claims and supporting her pretensions as the rightful descendant of the "martyr-earl." Two thousand pounds were raised for her to prosecute her suit. But the proof of her lineage not being found satisfactorily she was declared an imposter, and her creditors became clamorous for their money, and jewelry, pictures and whatever else of value she had brought with her were sold at auction to satisfy them, after which the so-called Countess Derwentwater disappeared, and nothing more was heard of her. She was a fine-looking elderly woman, who dressed in the Austrian military uniform, and wore a sword by her side. There was a great deal of intricacy in this case, the adherents of the countess contending that the only son of the martyr-earl lived to old age under an assumed name in Germany, and reared a family; the government contended that Amelia's claims to being his descendant was impossible, as the earl's son died before he reached manhood.

Like vandettas these old claims to birth and fortune seem never to die out. But the most intricate case of all was that of

MRS. RYVES.

She claimed to be of royal descent, her grandmother having been, she alleged, secretly married to the Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III. She brought her suit in 1866 in London under the legitimacy declaration act.

Olive Wilmot was the daughter of an Oxford clergyman, one of the many authors of the letters of Junius, and her marriage to the Duke of Cumberland was celebrated by him. According to the showing in this celebrated case bigamy was a favorite amusement among the Georges. Cumberland lived for years with Olive Wilmot as his wife and then deserted her and married Lady Anne Horton, sister of the infamous Colonel Luttrell.

George III., when Prince of Wales, was, it was claimed, privately married by this same Dr. Wilmot to Hannah Lightfoot in 1750. In 1762 he publicly married the Princess Charlotte.

One child was born to the Duke of Cumberland, and named Olive. At the command of George III., her royal parentage was kept secret, and she was brought up by her grandmother and his niece. At seventeen she married a painter named Serres, and their child became Mrs. Ryves. Mrs. Serres died in 1864, passing over to her daughter all the papers relating to her parentage, including one purporting to be signed by George III., acknowledging his marriage with Hannah Lightfoot. It proved that his marriage with Queen Charlotte was an invalid marriage, then all the sovereigns who have sat on the throne since his death, including Victoria, were not entitled to reign, and instead of Victoria, Mrs. Ryves was the rightful queen of England.

The writer was in England at the time the case was tried, and remembers the commotion it created. The jury found all the documents to be forgeries, and were not satisfied that Olive Serres, the mother of Mrs. Ryves, was the legitimate daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, but they were satisfied that Mrs. Ryves was the legitimate daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Serres, and that Mrs. Ryves' son was legitimate, and so ended Mrs. Ryves' attempt to prove herself of royal descent.

SO REAL, GREAT ADVENTURESES.

Like the adventurer, the adventuress is of every nation and generation, and of marvellous ingenuity. The adventuress penetrates into every circle of the community, from the highest to the lowest. She is a leading spirit among the religious, like Mrs. Allen who, a year ago, shamelessly tortured a feeble-minded girl, secluding and starving her in a lonely house in the country, in order that she might enjoy the girl's small fortune.

The adventuress is found as an instructor of youth in wealthy families, like the accomplished governess who, not long ago, took advantage of her position in a family to rob the inmates of clothing and other valuables.

But though the genus adventuress is abundant and prolific in villainous schemes, they are all on a small scale compared with the male species, and the world has seen but

ONE OF THE GREAT ADVENTURESES.

The only one to be so ranked was Mme. De la Motte.

By one of those strange vicissitudes that attend even royalty, a lineal descendant of the house of Valois was reduced to beggary in a village in Burgundy. By a lucky chance, when a child, Jeanne du Valois happened to solicit alms of a priest of Paris, then on a visit to the village. The little girl asked her to give something to "the descendant of the former king of France." Struck by the strangeness of the appeal, the priest's wife inquired into the child's history, and finding her to be as represented, adopted her and took her to Paris. That beggar girl was destined to become the originator of one of the most romantic episodes in the world's history—a mystery which is yet unsolved, and which led indirectly to the legal murder of a queen, the disgrace of a cardinal, and precipitated the most terrible of all uprisings—the French revolution—so that Jeanne du Valois, afterward Mme. De la Motte, the street beggar, is justly entitled to rank as the one great female adventurer of the world.

In the affair of the diamond necklace, Marie Antoinette is always invested with the principal interest, and pitied or blamed according to the impression made by the strange story on the mind of the reader.

But for Mme. De la Motte, justice has not been done her wonderful brain. The epitome of the oft-told tale is this: Mme. De la Motte became the wife of a poor and unscrupulous officer.

Madame's undoubted royal lineage, and the position given her by the provost's wife, enabled her to meet the highest society of the day, and she became

THE CONFIDENTIAL COMPANION.

Of Cardinal de Rohan. She soon ascertained that his ruling ambition was to possess over inc

Queen the same influence Cardinal Mazarin had over Anne of Austria, but Marie Antoinette hated De Rohan, and for years would not even speak to him. This, Mme. La Motte persuaded him, was owing to the fear of her affection being discovered, and she thought best to hide it under the pretense of hatred. The French nation was very poor; they had been so stripped to keep up the luxury of one monarch after another that they had come to want bread, and were in a dangerous state of discontent and revolt. Louis XV. had ordered for Mme. du Barry a diamond necklace worth £8,000 (French pounds), but the King dying before the necklace was completed, the necklace remained in the hands of the crown jewellers, who, year after year, vainly urged Marie Antoinette to purchase it. They offered to make a splendid present to whoever would find a buyer, and Mme. La Motte induced De Rohan to believe that the Queen desired him secretly to obtain it for her. She forged letters to show to the Cardinal as coming from the Queen to her, conveying messages to him, and even hunted up a woman who bore some resemblance to Marie Antoinette as to deceive anyone. The woman met the cardinal in the park, she pretended to be the Queen. After that he put up the money for the necklace, which was delivered to Mme. De la Motte. Her husband had joined her in the plot. They broke up the necklace, and he disposed of it in England. De Rohan finally became impatient at the Queen's continued silence and contempt, and the whole affair was made the subject of legal inquiry.

The French people, disliking Marie Antoinette, believed the story of the La Motte—that she had commissioned them to induce the cardinal to buy the necklace. Judgment was given against Mme. La Motte, but the revolution restored her to liberty. She fled to England, where she died in great poverty. One day, being pursued by a creditor, she crawled on to the sill of a window to escape him, fell and was mortally injured.

PROFOUNDLY MYSTERIOUS AND INEXPLICABLE SCIENTIFIC PHENOMENA.

"ARNO."

"ECHO."

WHICH,

FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS,

HAVE BEEN EXHIBITED TWICE DAILY

TO IMMENSE AUDIENCES AT THE

EGYPTIAN HALL, LONDON,

Puzzling and confounding the wisest men of

THE OLD WORLD.

THE ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS

PRESENT AN ELABORATELY ARRANGED

PROGRAMME OF

MARVELLOUS

AND

INTEREST.

ADMISSION:

Dress Circle and Stalls.....\$3.

Back Seats.....\$1.

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.

DOOR OPEN AT 8.30. PERFORMANCE AT 9 O'CLOCK.

CHAIRS MAY BE ORDERED FOR 11 O'CLOCK.

HONGKONG, 17TH AUGUST, 1883. [648]

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, ROYAL

TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY,

THE 21ST, 23RD AND 25TH AUGUST.

EVENT UNIQUE.

FIRST APPEARANCE

OF

KELLAR AND CUNARD,

THE WORLD FAMOUS

ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS,

WHO HAVE JUST CONCLUDED A FOUR YEARS' TOUR

AROUND THE WORLD, ACCOMPANIED BY THE

PROFOUNDLY MYSTERIOUS AND INEXPLICABLE SCIENTIFIC

PHENOMENA.

"ARNO."

"ECHO."

"CLIO,"

WHICH,

FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS,

HAVE BEEN EXHIBITED TWICE DAILY

TO IMMENSE AUDIENCES AT THE</

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS;
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRY MEN,
PHERUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATER.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.
BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.
THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHEW. [3]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1883.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

THEIR ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

The recent conclave of Knights Templar in the United States has led our American contemporaries to make some inquiries regarding the origin and early history of those Orders of Knighthood, now perpetuated by members of the Masonic fraternity. Robert Macoy, in his classification of the various rites which have come down to Free-Masons of the present day, through the Egyptian, Scottish, French, ancient and modern York, and other oral and written traditions or records, says: "According to the Abbé de Verot, the Order of Knights of Malta, who were originally called Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, took its rise about the year 1099; from which time, to the year 1118 their whole employment was works of charity and taking care of the sick." Some time after the establishment of this Order, nine gentlemen, among whom were Hugo de Paganis and Godfrey Adelman, formed a society to guard and protect the Christian Pilgrim, who travelled from abroad to visit the Holy Sepulchre. These men were encouraged by the Abbot of Jerusalem, who assigned them and their companions a place of retreat in a Christian church, called the Church of the Holy Temple, from which domicile they were called Knights of the Temple and not from the Temple of Jerusalem, which was destroyed by Titus Vespanian, Emperor of Rome, 962 years before the Order of Knights Templar was instituted. The society increased rapidly, and was much respected. Nine years later Pope Honorius II, at the request of Stephen, Patriarch of Jerusalem, ordered that their uniform should be white, to which Pope Eugenius added a red cross to be worn on the breast, and which all members of the Order promised by a solemn oath to observe forever.

About the year 1118 the Knights of St. John, or Hospitallers of St. John, afterward called Knights of Rhodes and finally Knights of Malta, was a military-religious Order. It became established at about the commencement of the Crusades. As early as 1098, some merchants from Amalfi, in the Kingdom of Naples, being struck with the misery to which the pilgrims were exposed on their road to the Holy Land, obtained permission from the Calif of Egypt to erect a church and build a monastery near the site of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, which they dedicated to St. John the Baptist. They entertained all pilgrims that came for devotion, and cured the diseased among them. They became eminent for their devotion, charity and hospitality. St. John the Baptist being their patron, they were called Brethren or Hospitallers of St. John the Baptist of Jerusalem, to distinguish them from the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre. Their dress was the black habit of the Hermits of St. Augustine, and on their left breast they wore a cross of eight points. At the beginning of the twelfth century they were regularly instituted as a military order by their principal, Raymond du Puy. They took vows of chastity, obedience and poverty, and their duty was to defend believers against Infidels. The Order soon became rich and flourishing and eminently distinguished for its devotion, charity and hospitality. It was divided into three classes—Knights, Chaplains and Servitors. Pascal II bestowed upon it several valuable privileges. By union and courage it long maintained itself against the Turkish and Saracen arms, but with all other Christians they were driven from Palestine in 1191. These Knights then conquered the island of Cyprus, but soon lost it again, and in 1300 established themselves in the Island of Rhodes, at which time they took the name of Knights of Rhodes, or the Order of St. John. Meantime the Knights of the Temple, though the younger order of the two, was by many esteemed more honorable, and therefore many noblemen, princes and persons of highest distinction entered themselves among the Knights Templar. Both orders for many years generally took the field together, as well as by themselves, in conjunction with troops of the Crusaders. They won many battles and performed prodigies of valor. When, in 1191, the Turks and Saracens assembled in great force, and drove all Christians out of Palestine, the last

fortress that Knights Templar had possession of, was that of St. John d'Acre, which was long and bravely defended against overwhelming odds. After this great victory of the allied Turkish and Saracen forces, the Knights Templar also restored to the Island of Cyprus; whence, for some time, the two Orders found a common asylum. Finding their numbers diminished by heavy losses in these desperate engagements, and being advised that the Christian Princes of Europe were disinclined to renew the despatch of Crusaders for the recovery of the Holy Land, the two Orders separated. The Knights Templar returned to their different commanderies in the different parts of Christendom, while the Brethren or Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem remained at Cyprus, from whence they afterwards went to Rhodes and thence to Malta, which name they finally assumed.

The Knights Templar dispersed themselves throughout Europe, but still enjoyed princely revenue and were exceedingly wealthy. During more than 200 years the Order held possession of Rhodes and the adjacent islands in unmolested tranquility, except when once attacked by Mahamud II and defended with great bravery by Pierre d'Aubusson, the Grand Master of the Order, who died in 1503; yet all this time they were a stumbling block barring the westward progress of Moslem conquest. In 1522 the Knights were obliged to capitulate, after a noble defence which made them the admiration and praise of all Europe, although Europe suffered their fortress to fall without affording them any aid. After this misfortune, they successively retired to Candia, then to Venice, Rome, and Viterbo, and especially to Nice, Villa Franca and Syracuse, until the Emperor Charles V offered them the Island of Malta, on condition of perpetual war against Infidels and pirates, and the restoration of the island to Naples, if the Order should succeed in recovering Rhodes. This offer was accepted, and they took possession of the Island of Malta May 24th, 1530, (some say October 26th), when they assumed the name of Knights of Malta of the Order of St. John. Scarcely thirty-five years later they were there most fearfully assailed by 30,000 veteran Turkish soldiers, at the siege of their fortress, St. Elmo. La Valette and his companions remain embalmed among the memories of the noble and great. This final repulse of the Turks, after a desperate resistance, may justly be regarded as the last great event in the military history of the Order of St. John. The siege was raised September 8th, 1530. On the 9th of June, 1530, Malta was captured from the Knights, by the French under Napoleon Bonaparte, and the same year the Knights chose Paul I, Emperor of Russia, as their Grand Master, who took them under his protection. Upon his death, they elected Prince Carraciolo. Upon the reduction of Malta by the English in 1800, the chief seat of the Order was transferred to Catane, in Sicily, whence in 1826 it was removed by authority of the Pope to Ferrara. Black is the authorized dress of Knights of Malta and white is the historic costume of the Knights Templar.

The charter by which the supreme power has been transmitted is preserved, is judicial and conclusive evidence of the conjunct existence of the Order. This charter of transmission with the signatures of over fifty successive Grand Masters of the Temple, each dated, and ranging from 1118 to the present time, is preserved in Paris, with the ancient statutes of the Order, the rituals, records, seals, standards, and other memorials of the ancient Knights Templar. The evidence shows that since the murder of De Molay and his companions, the order has been headed by the bravest Knights of France; by men who have thought that the shield of their nobility was ennobled by the impression of the Red Cross of the Knights Templar. In France the order still exists, and ranks among its members some of the most influential noblemen of the nation.

In England, Baldwin Commander was established at Bristol by the Knights Templar who returned from Palestine with Richard I, and still continues to hold its regular meetings, having preserved the original ancient costume and ceremonies. Another at Bath and a third at York constitute the three original encampments from which the Commanderies in Great Britain and America are lineal descendants. June 9th, 1798, the Island of Malta was taken by the French and in 1800 was again taken by the English, when the seat of the Order was transferred to Catane, Sicily, whence in 1826 it was removed by authority of the Pope to Ferrara in Italy. Black is the authorized dress of Knights of Malta and white is the historic costume of the Knights Templar.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, August 16th.
CETEWAYO REPORTED TO BE STILL

LIVING.

The Standard publishes a telegram from Cetewayo's men to the effect that they defeated Usibepu; that Cetewayo is still alive and recovering from his wounds.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE water mark at Hankow on the 11th instant was 43 feet 2 inches, and at Kiukiang on the 12th, 40 feet 7 inches.

HERR P. G. VON MÖLLENDORFF, (brother to the German Consul at this port) the Vice President of Foreign Affairs in Korea, the *Shun Pao* says, has assumed the style of dress of the Korean officials.

THE steamer *W. C. de Vries* which went ashore on the Willamette cut-off recently, was towed by the steamship *Swahl* on the morning of the 11th, and arrived in Shanghai on the morning of the 13th instant.

SAVS the Shanghai Courier:—We hear on the best authority that the Chinese have paid to the Roman Catholic Mission in Szechuen the sum of fifty thousand taels as an indemnity for the recent murder of Father Terrasse in Yunnan. The blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church. When the seed is so well watered as on this occasion, it ought to spring up and bear fruit abundantly.

THE band of "The Buffs" will perform in the Botanical Gardens, this evening, commencing at 9 o'clock. The following is the programme:—

March.	British Patrol".	Asche.
Overture.	"St. Petas Roll".	Adam.
	National Bouquet".	Schat.
Value.	Farwell".	Rele.
Quadrille.	"Run of the Fair".	Sir A. Williams.
Papourl.	"On Italian Operas".	Kappay.
Galop.	"Round Oak".	Von der Henzel.
		God save the Queen.

WE would remind our readers that the steamer *Honam* will make an excursion trip to Macao to-morrow, leaving here at 8 a.m. and starting back from Macao at 9 p.m. The weather looks settled and favorable, and that, added to the low rate charged for the return trip, should induce many of the hard worked Hongkongites to join the excursion and enjoy a sniff of the invigorating sea breeze and a roam round the Holy City.

A PRIVATE letter from Chefoo states that at midnight on the 20th instant, the steamer *Foochow* belonging to the China Navigation Company, and commanded by Captain Groundwater, went ashore in a dense fog on the Finger Rock, outside the harbour of Chefoo. A Chinese gun-boat went to her assistance and tried to tow her off, but without success. It is reported that the *Foochow* is making one foot of water per hour. This news is confirmed by the report of the *s.s. Fungshun*:—N. C. Advertiser.

THE skipper of a colonial sailing vessel, who had visited Japan, took a jinrikisha, with him on his return to Melbourne; and one fine afternoon he thought of astonishing the natives by turning out the jinrikisha to give his wife a drive round the park. Two Japanese sailors volunteered to draw the jinrikisha, and put on their native war paint. When the jinrikisha was landed on the wharf, the custom house officers took a special interest in it; they had never seen anything like it before, but they came to the conclusion that it was a carriage, and under the protective tariff of Victoria it was liable to an import duty of £10, the same as any other carriage. The skipper considered that this spoilt the joke entirely, and he put the jinrikisha on board ship again, and took his wife out for a walk.—Corrieri.

THE members of what is called the "Salvation Army" are not to have things all their own way. Lord Hartington has confessed to woeful results in connection with their last victory; and Sir William Harcourt has consented to receive a deputation from the Kentish towns most grievously afflicted by the suspension of the Act which the army most abhor. That, let us hope, is the beginning of better things. Sir William Harcourt is not, perhaps, so "strong" as Mr. Bradlaugh (whose public life, by the way, is passed in admiring a Government which has done its best to keep him out of his seat) would have us believe. But he's a lawyer; he has the legal habit; he's only a "faddist" when he calls himself "Historicus" or refers to himself as the intimate and beloved friend of Lord Rosebery. He knows the value and the weight of facts. And of facts we may be sure, the deputation will have a big heavy budget.

THE Times reports that an elephant larger than Jumbo has arrived in Liverpool. Where is Barnum?

M. Poinsot, the famous aeronaut, has made two ascents in France with his elongated balloon, carrying four people. Both were successful. In his second he obtained a movement of the balloon in the required direction by the action of his rudder independent of the wind, which appears to be the first time any aeronaut has done so.

THE Duke of Veragua is a descendant of Christopher Columbus. The Duke is a breeder of bulls for the bull-fighting amphitheatre of Madrid and Seville, and his stock are such fierce fighters that when advertised as coming from his estates the amusement attracts extra patronage. He is about forty years old, bears a striking resemblance, it is claimed, to the accepted portraits of Columbus:

A LONDON newspaper collects the accounts of the various cyclones that have swept over portions of the north-western States during the present season, and, after the English fashion, tabulates the casualties and losses of various kinds of property. It shows that the damage done in the path of the storms is greater than would have been caused by the march of a hostile army, and that the injuries to human beings outnumber those ordinarily caused by earthquakes.

A NEW cure is stated to have been discovered for balking and cribbing horses by the application of electricity. A gentleman of Baltimore county, Md., who has a horse subject to balking, placed an electric battery, with an induction coil, in his buggy, and ran the wires to the horse's bit and crupper, and as soon as the horse came to a standstill the current was turned on, and after the horse was relieved of his shock he proceeded without showing any disposition whatever to balk. The same application was successfully made to a horse which indulged in cribbing, whereof he was soon cured through the unpleasantries of the electric shock.

AMONG the significant indications of an intention on the part of Bismarck to abolish the German Reichstag, if it does not prove more tractable, are a number of articles in the Cologne Gazette, the greatest of the German newspapers. Treitschke, the historian, for one, would not regret the change. He says in a recent article: "Among all our Imperial institutions, the Parliament has been the most conspicuous failure. It has ceased to be a productive power." In Germany, as in England and the United States, the slow, uncertain movements of legislative bodies are probably felt as a great evil, but history shows that in contests with arbitrary power the Legislature has been the most efficient defender of popular rights.

THE Sydney Bulletin says:—Here's the whole story of the trouble about the vacant captaincy in the Permanent Artillery, as near as we can get to it. When the vacancy occurred, it was ordered that the lieutenants should submit to an examination, as a test of competency. Accordingly six competed. Of these, four passed in the following order: Baynes 1, Airey 2, Bouverie 3, Savage 4. Two were plucked, and these were Le Patourel, A.D.C., and Nathan A.D.C. The Commanding Officer, on this, recommended Baynes for the vacancy. But he was met with an objection. He was asked whether he was away that aw, Mr. Baynes had aw, not the social standing which would be requisite in a man selected to hold a captain's position in aw, Her Majesty's service. Somebody expressed himself as surprised at the Commandant. "Why, Mr. Baynes' father was a publican!" Now this was so far true that Lieutenant Baynes is the son of Colonel Baynes, who once kept a pub, and had been a sergeant in H.M. Forces. So the Commandant passed on to the next man—Airey. And what of him? Ex-Imperial service man. "Aw, mere captain in a marching regiment! Dead I deaf!" "But isn't he junior to—aw—Arthur?" Well, yes, he is so junior that although both men's appointments appear in the same Gazette, Le Patourel's name is printed above Airey's. "Aw, Le Patourel is the senior officer. Let mehan, mehn mahn!" And Colonel Roberts, who is a terror to the enemy, but just a mild sort of man when properly bossed, went off and recommended Arthur Le Patourel (who had failed to pass the examination) for the captaincy. But the thing had to be handled by Sir Jack Robertson, who, to do him justice, doesn't care a tinker's curse for anybody, and Jacky, as soon as he got the hang of the Gaributy sort of job it was, said he'd be eternally North-Shore-bridged before he gave his consent! Thus the thing stuck. No commission could be got for the men who had passed, and the Minister would not recommend either of the men who couldn't pass, and who happened singularly enough to be both in attendance at Government House. And when Stuart came into office, and as soon as the condition of his back-bone was ascertained, it was suggested that the first examination should go for nothing, and another be held. And now there are people who say that there are two fine birds undergoing cramping in the Government House fowl-yard, which are not intended for the table. This should be a lesson to every Legislative Assembly to think what consequences may ensue if a salary for an extra side-de-camp be refused, as was done four years ago, leaving a superfluous Lieutenant to be provided for somehow. From the above it would appear that it is quite the fashion for Colonial Governors to provide for needy "swells." However, we happen to know something about the gentleman who is so familiarly styled "Jacky" in the above paragraph, and feel sure that Sir John Robertson, the Knight of Clovelly, who has held the office of Premier in the N. S. W. Parliament, is not the sort of man to countenance any "Job" to please anybody, and it is more than probable that Lord "Gush" Lotus will have to draw in his horns a trifle, and pay strict and *soll* attention to his price Cochin China fowls in the future, instead of muddling and meddling with political Jobbery.

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THE Hongkong Telegraph says:—We are requested to state that jurors summoned for the Criminal Sessions will not be required until Tuesday next, the 21st instant, at 10 a.m.

We will tolerate much longer. Our Government has at length taken measures to prevent the landing of criminals or paupers from any quarter. These limitations on immigration were sure to be evolved in the course of time. Others of *gentil-bruder-character* are bound to follow.

We have got along to the point that we do not want any more assimilable, criminal or pauper additions to our population. That is a long stride in advance of what used to be the rule. The principle of selection was forced upon us in the natural flow of events. It has not been brought about by any abnormal political agitation. It comes in the regular and orderly way, and so thoroughly demonstrated that nobody can take exception.

The parties who it was supposed for various reasons would be opposed to limitations on immigration, are those who most actively support them. The small group of States on the Pacific were the first to pronounce for a particular kind of exclusion. They were in need above all other States of labor for the development of their resources. But looking beyond the present, they rejected the labor which not only degrades, but threatens Christian civilization. They stand facing the greatest hives of humanity, an insignificant swarm from which would at any time have been sufficient to overwhelm them. It was a long time before they could make themselves understood. But an analogous movement is now on foot on the other side. When there is a necessity for a still further advance, it will be so clearly unfolded that few will rise to object.—*S. F. Bulletin*.

CORRESPONDENCE.



The Liongkong Telegraph.

No. 486.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

JUST TO HAND.

CHUBB'S PAPER AND CASH BOXES.
SAFES, LOCKS & DESPATCH BOXES.
NEW COFFEE MACHINES.

FOOD WARMERS.

TODDY KETTLES.

NEW TOBACCO.

GOLDEN CLOUD.

BIRDSEYE.

SMOKING MIXTURE.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER
IN SMALL DREDGERS.

INDIA RUBBER SEA BOOTS.

NEW BOOKS.

THE LATEST MUSIC
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON-TIME INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33
RESERVE FUND \$70,858.27

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lee SING, Esq. Lee YAT LAU, Esq.
LO YEK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [601]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [106]

VAN GTSZ INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) Ta. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE Ta. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Ta. 318,335.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st Ta. 968,235.56
March, 1883.

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq. WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. J. MCIVERITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.
LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
63 and 64, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent, for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [353]

THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company, are
prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE RISKS
to all parts of the World at CURRENT RATES,
allowing an immediate cash discount of 25 per
cent.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1883. [550]

INTIMATION.

GIORGIO ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
CONSERVATORI DI BERGAMO, and late
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has
the honor to inform the community that he has
arranged to remain in Hongkong and will give
lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano forte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN VICTORIA
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON

TUESDAY,

the 21st day of August, 1883, at THREE P.M.,
on the Premises,

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

THREE VALUABLE HOUSES Nos. 27, 29,
and 31, Aberdeen Street, erected and being
upon GROUND Registered in the Land
Office as Section C of INLAND LOT
No. 60, measuring on the North and South
40 feet, East and West 45 feet and 40 feet,
containing in the whole 1,693 square feet
more or less. Yearly Crown Rent \$14.76.

And,

SIXTEEN VALUABLE HOUSES Nos. 1 to
16, in Mac Le-Lane, Victoria, erected on
GROUND Registered in the Land Office as
Section A of Inland Lot No. 60, measuring
on the North-East 44 feet and 52½ feet,
South-West 42 feet, South-East 170 feet 10
inches, North-West 98 feet 3 inches, con-
taining in the whole 7,656 square feet more
or less. Yearly Crown Rent \$66.39. Held
for 999 years from the 26th day of January,
1843.

The above Houses will be Sold in Lots to suit
purchasers.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagor,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1883. [616]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
IN
QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON

FRIDAY,

the 24th day of August, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND registered
in the Land Office as Section B of Sub-
section one of Section D of MARINE LOT
No. 69, measuring on the North 10 feet,
South 15 feet and 4 inches, on the East
40 feet and 8 inches, on West 41 feet and
8 inches.

The Parcel of GROUND on the North measuring
15 feet 3 inches, 15 feet 5 inches,
East 41 feet 8 inches, West 42 feet 8 inches,
Registered in the Land Office as the Re-
mainning Portion of Sub-section one of
Section D of MARINE LOT No. 69. The
above Pieces of Ground are held for 999
years from 2nd March, 1846, on the above
Pieces of Ground are erected the 2 good
Houses known as Nos. 99 and 101, Queen's
Road West.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,

Solicitors,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1883. [635]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from Messrs. BUN HIN CHAN, to Sell by
Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 27th August, 1883, at NOON, at his Sales
Rooms, Queen's Road.

THE WRECK OF THE LATE
STEAMSHIP "CARISBROOKE"
as the same lies off the Cosmopolitan Dock.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the fall of the
hammer and the Vessel to be at the Purchaser's
risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1883. [613]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from Messrs. BUN HIN CHAN, to Sell by
Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 30th August, 1883, at 3:30 O'CLOCK P.M.,
on the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
Situate in Queen's Road, Victoria, in
the Colony of Hongkong,
Comprising—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate
at Victoria, aforesaid, being Portion of IN-
LAND LOT No. 65, abutting on the North
side thereof on the Queen's Road and mea-
suring thereon 27 feet 10 inches or there-
abouts, on the South side thereof on Section
C of the said Lot No. 65, and measuring
thereon 27 feet 10 inches or thereabouts, on
the East side thereof on a lane of roadway
and measuring thereon 29 feet 6 inches or
thereabouts, and on the West side thereof
on Section B of the said Lot No. 65, and
measuring thereon 29 feet 6 inches or there-
abouts which said Piece or Parcel of Ground
is registered in the Land Office as SECTION
A of INLAND LOT No. 65, with the Mea-
sures thereon as the same. Premises are
held for the residue of a term of 976 years
at the Annual Rental of \$20.

The Property is Sold subject to the existing
tenancies and lettings thereof.

For further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

BRERETON, WOTTON & DEACON,

Solicitors, Hongkong,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1883. [643]

A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING
can be obtained for
SINGLE GENTLEMAN OR MARRIED COUPLES
AT
NO. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Next Door to the Temperance Hall.
Terms Moderate.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [152]

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received from our SHANGHAI CABINET FACTORY a SAMPLE SUITE of BEDROOM FURNITURE which is now on view.

Any Article of FURNITURE made to order in MAHOGANY, BIRCH, ASH or

WALNUT and EBONIZED BRACKETS in great variety.

DESIGN BOOKS and Estimates on application.

We are also Shewing the VIENNA BENTWOOD FURNITURE,

very strong and durable.

WALNUT and EBONIZED BRACKETS in great variety.

IRON SWING BASSINETTES and COTS for Children in every size.

The Excelsior Patent Chain SPRING MATTRASS in every size (the Best

Spring Mattress extant).

New Design in LACE CURTAINS 3 ft. 4 ft. 5 yards long.

Single and Double PERAMBULATORS Specially

adapted for this Colony.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

[249]

Hongkong, 6th August, 1883.

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;

VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC,"

will be despatched from San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at THREE P.M., to be followed by the S.S. "COPTIC," on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

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